

Are popular and powerful committees more representative? Evidence from the Ninth

European Parliament

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Codebook

Variable name	Description	Measurement
europaan_party	Name of the MEP's European party group	Nominal
national_party	Name of the MEP's national party	Nominal
committee	Name of the MEP's committee	Nominal
name	Name of the MEP	Nominal
committee_date_start	Date the MEP joined the committee	YYYY-MM-DD
committee_date_end	Date the MEP left the committee	YYYY-MM-DD
type	Type of committee membership of the MEP (substitute or member)	Nominal
country	Country of origin of the MEP	Nominal
id	The ID of the MEP assigned by the European Parliament	Nominal
committee_short	Acronym of the committee the MEP is a member of	Nominal
chapel_id	The ID of the national party as assigned by the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) (Polk et al., 2017)	Nominal
lrgen_2014	The position of the MEP's national party on the general left/right scale. NOTE: This variable corresponds to the <i>lrgen</i> variable from the CHES in 2014	0 = Extreme left . . 5 = Center . . 10 = Extreme right

lrgen_2017	<p>The position of the MEP's national party on the general left/right scale.</p> <p>NOTE: This variable corresponds with the <i>lrgen</i> variable from the CHES in 2017</p>	<p>0 = Extreme left . . 5 = Center . . 10 = Extreme right</p>
lrgen	<p>The position of the MEP's national party on the general left/right scale, derived from its most recent measurement.</p> <p>NOTE: For parties that were not included in the CHES of 2014 or 2017 we assigned the mean position of the European party group (see <i>mean_lrgen</i>)</p>	<p>0 = Extreme left . . 5 = Center . . 10 = Extreme right</p>
position_2014	<p>The position of the MEP's national party on the pro-/anti-EU scale.</p> <p>NOTE: This variable corresponds with the <i>position</i> variable from the CHES in 2014</p>	<p>1 = Strongly opposed 2 = Opposed 3 = Somewhat opposed 4 = Neutral 5 = Somewhat in favor 6 = In favor 7 = Strongly in favor</p>
position_2017	<p>The position of the MEP's national party on the pro-/anti-EU scale.</p> <p>NOTE: This variable corresponds with the <i>position</i> variable from the CHES in 2017</p>	<p>1 = Strongly opposed 2 = Opposed 3 = Somewhat opposed 4 = Neutral 5 = Somewhat in favor 6 = In favor 7 = Strongly in favor</p>
position	<p>The position of the MEP's national party on the pro-/anti-EU scale,</p>	<p>1 = Strongly opposed 2 = Opposed 3 = Somewhat opposed</p>

	<p>derived from its most recent measurement.</p> <p>NOTE: For parties that were not included in the CHES of 2014 or 2017 we assigned the mean position of the European party group (see <i>mean_position</i>).</p>	<p>4 = Neutral</p> <p>5 = Somewhat in favor</p> <p>6 = In favor</p> <p>7 = Strongly in favor</p>
mean_position	The mean position on European Integration of the European party group the MEP belongs to.	<p>1 = Strongly opposed</p> <p>2 = Opposed</p> <p>3 = Somewhat opposed</p> <p>4 = Neutral</p> <p>5 = Somewhat in favor</p> <p>6 = In favor</p> <p>7 = Strongly in favor</p>
mean_lrgen	The mean position on the left-right scale of the European party group the MEP belongs to.	<p>0 = Extreme left</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>5 = Center</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>10 = Extreme right</p>

References

Polk, J., Rovny, J., Bakker, R., Edwards, E., Hooghe, L., Jolly, S., ... & Steenbergen, M. (2017). Explaining the salience of anti-elitism and reducing political corruption for political parties in Europe with the 2014 Chapel Hill Expert Survey data. *Research & Politics*, 4(1)